

DU PONTS REACHING FOR BALDWIN PLANT

Interests Made Powerful by War Profits in Great New Undertaking.

NOT YET IN CONTROL

Strong new financial interests with power that Wall Street is beginning to exert in great enterprises have been created through the profits in making powder for use in the war. They are headed by the du Ponts of Wilmington.

Wall Street was made aware yesterday for the second time in ten days that the du Ponts are trying to get control of great industrial organizations. The Baldwin Locomotive Company is now receiving the attention of the du Ponts.

The younger men of the family, who earlier in the year took control of the powder plants from Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, who sold his interest to concentrate his attention upon the Equitable Building and other real estate enterprises, have bought heavily into the Baldwin Locomotive Company in alliance with Remington Arms Company interests. It is understood that they have done this largely in the open market.

Though the stock purchased, it is believed, has not given them control of the company, it has given them such a strong position that it is expected that the du Ponts will soon enter the company's board. They bought chiefly the common stock. This sold at 25 1/2 yesterday, a new high in its history. It was 24 1/2 at the low of the year.

Other "Financial War Lords."

The du Ponts are only part of the new aggregation of "financial war lords." Associated with them are leading interests in the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Remington Arms Company. S. M. Dyer, general manager of these two companies, is the leader in the Remington Arms group and is believed to have active control of the du Ponts in the new industrialism.

The part being taken in the industrial life of the country, not only in big business operations but in the smaller ones, was shown last week when the du Ponts issued their annual report and showed a 50 per cent. special dividend. It was then announced that a new board of directors would be elected at the November meeting. Nine new men became interested in the company. The leaders in this group back of W. C. Durant are Pierre S. du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, and J. E. Theodore of the Remington Arms Company. The General Motors Company is second only to the Ford plant in phenomenal money making in the manufacture of automobiles.

Du Pont Buying Not Expected.

The entrance of the Remington Arms interests into a large and active part in the ownership and direction of the Baldwin Locomotive Company was not unexpected. The entrance of the du Ponts, until the announcement of the General Motors company had made it clear that the Remington people and the du Ponts were working in agreement on big things, was not unexpected. During the last week, buying of Baldwin stock by the du Ponts has been frequently rumored.

On the title made for the Remington company at the Baldwin plant the du Ponts are estimated to have paid \$2,000,000. This is estimated to give the Baldwin company a profit of between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

The Baldwin company has war orders estimated to total nearly \$10,000,000. In addition it has \$20,000,000 of orders for locomotives for Russia and France.

N. Y. CONTROL OF BIG CAMBRIA CO. EXPECTED

Opinion Is That Interests Here Will Get the Steel Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Keen attention in financial quarters here was directed to developments today regarding the independent steel corporation. There was a renewed outburst of big buying of Cambria Steel. During the two hours that the stock exchange was open, more than 10,000 shares of this issue changed hands at prices ranging up to 67 1/2, making a new high record for the stock.

Just where the ownership of this great independent steel concern is to lodge no one knows. It is not willing to say. From quarters close to William H. Dyer, president of the Cambria Steel Company, and to the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is declared that matters in financial circles are ready for announcement at the beginning of next week. The belief grows that entirely new interests will be revealed in possession of the Cambria Steel.

The opinion is that New York interests will turn up as owners of the Cambria Steel and will put it into a new corporation on a basis which allows of big profit on the operation.

While it is now not thought that Charles M. Schwab is concerned about Cambria Steel, it is known in spite of denials that he has had experts examine the books of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The Sparrows Point shipyard and steel plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Company would have a large value for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Concerning what is to be done with the Cambria Steel Company, just bought from the owners for \$15,000,000 by Robert L. Taylor and associates, Mr. Taylor expects to be ready Monday to make a statement. He said to-day that he would not discuss any report about the Middle.

TOWNS JOIN IN TRANSIT FETE.

New Elevated Line Causes Queens Celebration.

Communities in the southern section of Queens through joined yesterday afternoon in a big civic celebration of the opening of the new elevated line from Brooklyn to Morris Park by way of Liberty Avenue. The line is almost three miles long and cost \$1,500,000. It runs from Fulton street elevated line at the Brooklyn boundary and gives rapid transit at a five cent fare to Woodhaven, Flushing Park, Liberty Hill, Richmond Hill South, Glen Elms, South Ozone Park and Morris Park.

The celebration was at Lefferts and 137th avenues, Morris Park, the terminus of the road.

TEXT OF LETTERS FROM PREMIER VENIZELOS TO KING CONSTANTINE SHOWS SACRIFICES URGED TO BRING BULGARIA TO SIDE WITH ALLIES



THE accompanying map shows what Greek territory Premier Venizelos was willing to cede to Bulgaria to satisfy the demands of that country as a price for her aid to the cause of the Allies. The Greek Premier made these recommendations to King Constantine prior to his forced resignation. As he is now back in power it is safe to assume that he still is in favor of the principle of these concessions.

On the map the territory marked No. 1 is what Bulgaria wants from Serbia, on both sides of the Vardar River south of Uskub as far as the Albanian frontier.

Continued from First Page.

whatever by us to Bulgaria. Not only that, but we have declared that we should emphatically oppose any important concessions by Serbia which might disturb the balance of power established in the Balkans by the treaty of Bucharest.

So far this policy has obviously been the only one to follow. But now matters have changed. The instant that visions open out for the realization of our national aims in Asia Minor, it becomes possible to consider some concessions in the Balkans in order to secure the success of such a far-reaching national policy.

To begin with, we should withdraw our objections to concessions on the part of Serbia to Bulgaria, even if these concessions extended to the right bank of the Axios (Vardar), and if these concessions do not suffice to induce Bulgaria to cooperate with her former allies, or at least to induce her to extend a benevolent neutrality to them, I would not hesitate, however painful the severance, to recommend the sacrifice of Kavala, in order to save Hellenism in Turkey, and with a view to create a neutral Macedonia which would include nearly all the provinces where Hellenism flourished through the long centuries of its history.

Sacrifice to Bulgaria.

This sacrifice, however, would not merely be the price of Bulgaria's neutrality, but would be in exchange for the active participation of Bulgaria in the war with the other allies.

If this suggestion of mine were accepted the Powers of the Triple Entente should guarantee that Bulgaria would undertake to buy the property of all those inhabitants of this ceded district who wish to emigrate within the boundaries of Greece.

At the same time it would be agreed that the Greek population living within the boundaries of Bulgaria should be indemnified within the boundaries of Greece, each State respectively buying their properties.

It would be understood that this interchange of population would be carried out by a commission consisting of five members, one member to be appointed by each of the States, France, Russia, Greece and Bulgaria.

The actual cession of Kavala would take effect only after the fulfillment of these conditions. In this way a definite settlement in the Balkans would be arrived at and the idea of a confederation could be realized, or at any rate an alliance with such guarantees as would allow them to devote themselves to their economic and other developments without being primarily absorbed almost exclusively in the task of strengthening their military organization.

Little Hope of Agreement.

Unfortunately, on account of Bulgaria's greed it is not at all certain that whatever concession we make, we shall be able to satisfy Bulgaria and lead her to cooperate with her former allies. If we cannot obtain Bulgaria's cooperation then it would be important that we should at least secure Rumanian cooperation, for without this cooperation our joining in the war would be hazardous.

My opinion that we should respond to the suggestion put before our Majesty with a view of our participation in the war, is also actuated by other motives. In fact, if we remain impassive spectators of the present struggle we not only run the above mentioned dangers which the crushing of Serbia will create against us. For, even if a fresh invasion of Serbia were abandoned and Austria and Germany should turn their efforts to coming out victorious in the two principal theatres of the war, in Poland and in Flanders, again the danger for us would be great, because if they were victorious they would be able to impose the same changes on the Balkans which I have previously indicated

The territory marked No. 2 is the Kavala-Drama district which Premier Venizelos is willing to cede to Bulgaria.

These concessions of territory to Bulgaria were to be compensated, according to M. Venizelos, by a strip along the coast of Asia Minor south from the Gulf of Adramyti to Cape Pineka on the Mediterranean. This territory, he said, was promised to him by Sir Edward Grey as the price of Greek aid in the war.

The territory in black numbered 4 is the strip between the Dedeagatch railway and the Maritza River that Turkey has already turned over to Bulgaria.

As possible results in the event of Serbia's defeat. Beyond that, their victory would mean death for the free life of all small States, besides the direct damage which we would suffer through the loss of the islands (the Sporades). And again if the war did not end by a decisive superiority either of the one or the other, but by a return to the status quo ante bellum, still after such a contest, and with a view to create a competitor for Asia Minor which she (Germany) covets.

Sees Ruin of Greece.

The driving away in masses of hundreds of thousands of Greeks living in Turkey will not only destroy these, but drag down in financial ruin the whole of Greece.

On account of all these reasons I conclude our participation in the struggle, under above conditions, to be absolutely imperative.

Sees Ruin of Greece.

It is fraught, as I previously stated, with serious danger. But unfortunately, for us to keep any longer aloof offers also grave danger, as I have said above.

As against the dangers to which we shall expose ourselves in taking part in the war, the expectation soars above all our legitimate fears. I hope that we may save the greater part of Hellenism in Turkey, and that we may create a great and powerful Greek State. And even if we do not succeed, we shall at least have our conscience at ease with the conviction that we have struggled to save our race from slavery, that worst of dangers, and fought for the good of humanity and for the liberty of small nations which German and Turkish rule would irretrievably endanger. And last, even if we fail, we shall preserve the esteem and friendship of powerful nations—those, indeed, who created Greece, and who have helped and supported her while our refusal to fulfil our obligations to our allies would not only destroy our ally, but would leave us without friends and destroy all trust in us in the future.

Under these conditions our national life would be endangered.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

EL. K. VENIZELOS.

The second letter follows.

YOUR MAJESTY: Your Majesty has already been informed of the answer of the Rumanian Government to our proposal for joint action in aid of Serbia. This answer signified, I think, that Rumania will refuse joint military action with us so long as Bulgaria will not share therein. Even if it were possible that Rumania would be satisfied with an official declaration of neutrality

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Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure, through changing proportions, allowing necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

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Specially tailored suit of black tulle, with brown green of plum, 24.95. Tailored suit of black tulle, with brown green of plum, 24.95. Tailored suit of black tulle, with brown green of plum, 24.95.

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by Bulgaria toward joint Greco-Rumanian action with the Serbians. It is altogether unlikely that such an official declaration by Bulgaria could be obtained.

Moreover, the General Staff does not seem to be altogether satisfied about the safety of Greco-Rumanian-Serbian cooperation so long as Bulgaria stands apart, even after a declaration of neutrality which she could easily break directly if she found an advantage in doing so.

Matters being as they are, I think that the time has come to face with decision the problem of necessary sacrifices so that we may obtain if possible a Pan-Balkan cooperation in sharing jointly in the way what the racial compensations are that can be secured to us by this sacrifice.

Such an action taken in common by the nations of the Balkans would not only secure for them in any event local ascendancy in the southern theatre of the war but would furnish a weighty reinforcement to the Powers of the Triple Entente, sufficient probably to tip the scale definitely in their favor in the awful struggle now being carried on.

The cession of Kavala is assuredly a grievous sacrifice, and I feel in putting it forward a sense of very heavy and heartfelt anguish. But I do not hesitate to propose it as soon as I take in view what the racial compensations are that can be secured to us by this sacrifice.

I feel that the concessions in Asia Minor suggested by Sir Edward Grey, especially if we submit to sacrifices to Bulgaria, assume such an extent that Greece, already doubled by victorious wars from which she has emerged, would be added to her yet another Greece as great and not less rich. I believe that if we were to ask for the portion of Asia Minor lying westward of a line which, beginning from Cape Pineka in the south, rises through the mountains Ak-Dagh, Kist Dagh, Karli Dagh, Aramus Dagh, Gersin Dagh, Myran Dagh and would end in the Gulf of Adramyti—so long as an outlet were not permitted to us to the Propontis (Sea of Marmara)—it is very probable that our request would be granted. The area of this country exceeds 125,000 square kilometers, and therefore the extent of Greece as doubled by the war.

The portion to be conceded by us to the Kazan, Sharihanbait, Kavala, and Drama has not an area of less than 2,000 square kilometers. In extent then it scarcely represents one-sixtieth part of what we may possibly get in exchange in Asia Minor, even without taking into consideration the concession of the Gulf of Adramyti, which we should also demand.

It is true that the value of the rich district under consideration is very great, and that it is a portion to its extent, but it is clear that it cannot be compared to the value of the portion of Asia Minor the cession of which we propose to secure.

Even of greater importance, the surrender of Greek population in the ceded district. But if this Hellenic population can be reckoned at 30,000 souls, the Greek population of the portion of Asia Minor claimed by us amounts to more than 300,000 souls; that is to say, more than ten times as many as the number given up.

Furthermore, as I have already explained in my former memorandum, the cession of the Drama-Kavala district would be under the distinct condition that the Bulgarian Government would buy up the properties of all those who wish to leave the ceded district. Nor do I doubt that all our countrymen in this district would to a man sell their properties and hasten to emigrate to the new Greece to be created.

in Asia Minor, increasing and strengthening the Hellenic population there.

Under such conditions, your Majesty, it is my firm conviction that we ought to lay all hesitation aside.

It would be difficult and altogether unlikely that such an opportunity as appears to-day should present itself again to Hellenism of establishing a complete national settlement.

If we do not take part in the war, whatever may be its result, in all human probability Hellenism in Asia Minor is definitely lost to us. For if the Triple Entente should conquer its Powers will divide either among themselves, or together with Italy, Asia Minor and the rest of Turkey; and if Germany, together with Turkey, should conquer not only will the 200,000 Greeks already expelled from Asia Minor have no hope of returning to their homes, but the number of those expelled will have still greater additions. In any event the domination of Germanism will secure for itself the absorption of the whole of Asia Minor.

How, then, is it possible, things being so, for us to allow this opportunity of realizing our most daring national ideas? It is an opportunity of creating a Greece including nearly all the lands in which Hellenism prevailed during its long life history; a Greece including extents of the greatest fertility and assuring for us hegemony in the Eastern Sea.

The members of the General Staff seem, curiously enough, not strongly enough attracted by these prospects. They fear, so they say, on the one side the difficulty in governing so great an extent of new country, and on the other, lest through our sharing in the war we should be more exhaustively drained of our resources and they should take advantage of our exhaustion after the war to attack us.

The first difficulty no one can ignore, but I think that this difficulty cannot lead us to resign the realization of the ideals of our race in face of the unique opportunity which is presented to us to-day.

Moreover, the results which on the whole have been obtained by Hellenic government in Macedonia prove that in spite of many difficulties such a work does not exceed the powers of Greece and Hellenism.

The second fear is less justified. The Balkan wars have proved that we are not reduced by exertion more quickly than the Bulgarians.

It is, however, true that for some term of years, until, that is to say, we organize the whole of our military power upon the basis of the supply of men, we shall be more exhausted than our enemies, and we shall be less able to give us, we shall in the event of war in the Balkan peninsula find ourselves in need of devoting part of our forces in Asia Minor to guard against any local uprising there. Such an uprising, however, would be altogether unlikely, since the Ottoman State being altogether out of account, our Moslem subjects will be excellent and law-abiding citizens. Moreover, any force engaged there will be supplied within the short space of time by the Hellenic population of Asiatic Greece. And then it is easy to assure ourselves against all danger from Bulgaria by the conclusion of an agreement with the Powers of the Triple Entente upon the basis of which they should help us if during the period of our absence we were to be attacked by Bulgaria.

To Curb "Arrogant Bulgaria."

For my part I think that even without such an agreement we should have nothing to fear as regards Bulgaria after a successful result of a war in which we have shared. Bulgaria would herself be

busied in the organization of new provinces which she would gain. And if heaven should make her issue enough to wish to attack us, there is no doubt that Serbia, which has a binding obligation of alliance with us and reasons for gratitude on account of our behavior toward her and which will take very hardly the loss of Macedonia to Bulgaria, will cooperate with us, so that once more we should bring down Bulgaria's arrogant pride and confine her within bounds which will make her harmless in the future.

It will be noted, however, as regards the cession of Kavala that there exists no assurance that Bulgaria will agree to the abandonment of her neutrality to take common action with us and the Serbians. It is likely that she will put forward a claim either to get these concessions simply as an exchange for her neutrality, or to get them at once, before the end of the war, and independently of results proceeding from it.

Neither of these conditions should we be able to accept. But if our sharing in the war should be more exhaustively drained of our resources and they should take advantage of our exhaustion after the war to attack us.

The first difficulty no one can ignore, but I think that this difficulty cannot lead us to resign the realization of the ideals of our race in face of the unique opportunity which is presented to us to-day.

BANKER AND WIFE

SLAIN AND HOME FIRED

Captain and Mrs. Robert W. Mueller of Milwaukee the Victims.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Capt. Robert W. Mueller, former teller of the First National Bank of Milwaukee and commander of Troop A, a crack cavalry company of that city, and his wife have been murdered at their summer home fifteen miles from this place. Their bodies were found this afternoon in the ruins of the house, which had been set on fire by the slayers.

The motive of the murder of the couple, who were popular in Milwaukee social circles, is a mystery, though robbery is suggested by the fact that they were known to be wealthy.

Not a trace of the slayers or a clue of any kind has been found. The Muellers were alone at their place without servants and no one saw the fire until the house was destroyed. Neighbors found the ruins of the house and later took from the ashes the two charred bodies.

The Mueller home was nearly fifteen miles from the nearest town, on the shore of Lake Puckaway. It is believed that the home was burned some time during the night.

Gates Sweep Island of Jamaica.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—Gates which have blown steadily since last night have cut communications between Jamaica and the east and west sides of the island. It is not yet known what is the extent of the damage there.

sympathetic support and that necessary financial help after the war would not be lacking for us.

I should further add that the whole progress of affairs and the proposal that very wide territorial concessions to us in Asia Minor should be recognized prove to me without the slightest doubt that the activity which has been displayed by New Greece had attracted to her the confidence of certain Powers which consider her an important factor in the settlement of the Near East at the moment of the collapse of the Turkish State.

The support of these Powers will supply us with all economic and diplomatic means for facing every difficulty naturally proceeding from so sudden an increase of our territory.

Based on this support Greece will be able to step forward firmly in a new and marvellous path of progress open before her.

To your Majesty, still happily in the prime of manhood, will be given not only to create by your sword the Greater Greece but to control your military success by a complete political organization of the new State. To you will be given to transmit it to your successor when the fulness of time demands and when you have finished a work of such magnitude as has been given to few kings to achieve.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

EL. K. VENIZELOS.

A HOMESPUN SANTA

WANTED BY WOMEN

Made in U. S. A. League Asks

All to Buy American Manufactured Toys.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A home-made Christmas, with a home spun Santa Claus, is the proposal of the Women's National League. The Women's National League, made in U. S. A. League, asks all to buy American manufactured toys.

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CEREALS

Yellow or White Meal, 7 lbs. for .23

Avena (Rolled Oats) 7 lbs. for .28

Hominy, Southern, 7 lbs. for .25

CHEESE, highest quality obtainable

Dairy, Old English Style, Sharp .23

Mild Cheese .25

Roquefort .44

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EXTRACTS—Burnett's, 2 oz. bot.

Vanilla or Lemon .25

Almond, Orange, Peppermint, Pineapple, Rose, Raspberry and Strawberry .26

MARMALADE—Keiller's

1915 pack, doz. each

1 lb. bottle .275 .24

4 lb. tin .750 .65

PICKLES—"Pin Money" brand

Mixed, small bottles .28

Large bottles .30

Cucumbers, small bottles .30

Large bottles .35

Melon Mangoes, small bottles .35

Large bottles .60

SOUPS—Franco-American

Bouillon, Clam Chowder, Clam

Broth, Consommé, Oxtail, Pea,

Tomato, Vegetable, 12 pint cans .10

Pint cans .17

Quart cans .29

Chicken, Chicken Consommé,

12 pint cans .11

Pint cans .20

Quart cans .32

SPICES—Strictly pure, finest grades, ground by ourselves.

1 lb. 1 lb. 1 lb. 1 lb.

Black Pepper .10 .18 .35

White Pepper .12 .22 .40

Cinnamon .22 .40 .75

Cloves .18 .35 .55

Ginger .10 .18 .25

CALIFORNIA WINES

Zinfandel Claret, P. & T. doz. bot.

Bottling, case of 12 bot. 3.50 .30

case of 24 bot. 4.25 .40

Riesling, case of 12 bot. 3.99 .42

case of 24 bot. 4.99 .28

Port, Extra Quality, 1 gal. glass jars 1.33

12 gal. glass jars .69

Sherry, Extra Quality, 1 gal. glass jars 1.08

12 gal. glass jars .54

(No charge for containers)

GIN—Park & Tilford bottling

Dry, Square bottles, case bot. 8.25 .7